

BY  
TSHORNE,  
MARE, LOWER END  
BERT,  
des,  
Bacon & Company

Sugar.

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Whaling on mo-

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What to sell or let  
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Street next door  
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The above goods  
terms for cash.

PATON

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lives as to quality.

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HENRY GRAY

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Eagle, Henry the

ARDS,

of a good quality.

LET.

moved from Alex-  
is TWO HOUSES

the north and south  
They are well suit-

small families, have

a view of Potomac,

and necessary out-

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Mr. D. W. Scott,

to R. I. Taylor,

HAMILTON.

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King street, two

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I. TAYLOR.

Reward.

Subscribers, on the 19th

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about Alexandria

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J. SMITH.

co

JUSTICE,

RAY's Book Store,

King street.

Y BY

D E N.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1803.

[No. 945]

## Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vexane Store, the corner of King and Union Streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Apple Brandy in barrels,  
Gin in casks  
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,  
Molasses in hds.  
Sugar in hds. and barrels,  
White and brown Soap in boxes,  
Coffee in casks and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Queen's Ware, and  
ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,  
Cassimere,  
Kerseys,  
Coatings,  
Hathicks,  
Farnought,  
Blankets,  
Planes,  
Negro Cottons,  
Worsted and other  
Stockings.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.

Dec. 27.

## Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, Rum in hogheads and barrels.

French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.,  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.,  
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.,  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap } in boxes,  
Mould and dip'd Candles  
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Figs in kegs and frails,  
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,  
Kerseys, Duffles,  
Plains and Kerseys,  
Negro Cottons, Serges,  
Elasticks, blue Frieses,  
Calimancoes and Russells,  
Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Silecia do.,  
Oshaburgs and Ticklenburgs,  
Muslins and Muslin Hand'ts,  
India Muslins and Table Cloths,  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Coloured Threads, Hats,  
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 27.

## Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive, very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Dec. 2.

## WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of Irish Linens and Woollen Goods, suitable to the season

Oct. 17.

## JUST PUBLISHED

By COTTON AND STEWART, and for Sale at their Store.

## DEATH ABOLISHED;

A SERMON,

Occasioned by the sickness which prevailed at Alexandria, during the months of August, September, and October; giving a detail of that sickness, and of some of the views of Providence, in such calamitous visitations.

With an Appendix,

Containing facts, relative to the origin of the sickness, the extent of the mortality, the labors of the Committee of Health, and the contributions for the relief of the poor.

By James Muir, D. D.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

December 1.

## JAMES S. SCOTT

TAILOR,  
Has received his FALL assortment of  
FANCY GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, by the yard, or make up, on the shortest notice to suit the taste of any

Amongst which are the following:

SUPERFINE black, blue, drab, claret, cinnamon, bottle green, different shades; light, dark, and Oxford mixtures; also, one piece superfine milled French blue, suitable for cloaks; cambrics, velvets, velvetines and cords all colors; fancy swansdown, Russian ditto, silk molekin & velvet; —with a number of different colored batings and napt frizes, some of which are milled; —flannels, twilled and plain, fashionable and plain buttons, &c. &c.

Oct. 27.

Four good Journeymen wanted

immediately.

October 27.

## JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within one door of Washington Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

## PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15.

## WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30.

## Just received,

And for sale by Wm. HARTSHORNE, A few hundred bushels

RHODE ISLAND POTATOES.

11th M. 10.

Wm. H. and ENOCH M. LYLES,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, By the brig Franklin, from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their NEW STORE, on KING STREET, next door to BENNETT and WATTS,

A general and well selected Assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Nov. 5.

## For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30.

JONATHAN THOMSON & SON

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the late arrivals, their assortment of

FALL GOODS,

which are now opening at their Warehouse the upper end of Fairfax street.

Oct. 26.

## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high; straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents him, readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessory to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forewarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESON.

Nov. 15.

To rent for one or two years, the STORE AND CELLAR I at present occupy; also a STORE AND CELLAR on King street, near Mott's Tavern.

## FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GROUND,

Containing five acres, one mile from town laying between the Georgetown road, and the river, near Mr. HODGSONS, on which is a small House.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Nov. 19.

## TOWNSEND & PLUMB

Respectfully inform the public that they have just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax street, near the corner of Prince street, a handsome assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's

## SHOES:

Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and without heels.

Spangled kid, with and without heels.

Millets Morocco and leather.

Mens' fine and coarse Shoes.

Boys' do. do.

Children's Morocco and leather, with a number of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.

Great attention will be paid to those who will please to favour them with their customs.

Oct. 29.

d 3m

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Has for sale at the corner of Prince and Union Streets,

9 bales India cottons

One case bandanna handkerchiefs,

China, Longee and Putcat do.

</

### Fairfax Court House.

I wish to Rent, for one or a term of years, the House and premises at present occupied as a TAVERN at this place. The buildings are large and convenient, and others, if necessary, will be made to accommodate a good tenant. Perhaps no situation in the country promises greater advantages in the Public Line; it being now determined that the paved Turnpike Road is to pass this route. Any person qualified for the undertaking, and who wishes such a situation, will please to make application to the subscriber, near the Court House. A store house and land for cultivation, can also be had, if required.

Richard Ratcliff.

Dec. 15. d3w

### Notice is hereby Given,

THAT an ELECTION for Fifteen Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, will be held at the Court House in Alexandria, on Monday the 26th day of January next.

By Order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.

Dec. 22. eo

Mr. A. Davis, at Richmond, and Mr. T. Green, Fredericksburg, will please publish the foregoing in their papers until the day of the Election.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,  
A NEGRO WOMAN from 20 to 35 years of age, capable of washing and ironing, and who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 22. eo

TO RENT,  
A three story brick WAREHOUSE, situate at the lower end of King street. Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 22. d

### For Hire,

A NEGRO GIRL about 13 years old—Enquire of the PRINTER.

December 24. 3t

### Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Man or Boy, to attend in a Public House. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 25. eo3t

### WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR one year, twenty able bodied NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road. Good usage to, and punctual payment for their services, may be relied on. Any persons who have, and are disposed to hire, will please give the earliest notice to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to contract for that number, on behalf of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company.

Richard Ratcliff,

Dec. 15. d3w

### LOST.

YESTERDAY morning was lost in the street, a memorandum Book, red leather cover, containing sundry memoranda, accounts and receipts of expenditures to, for, and on account of the poor of the town; whoever may have found it, and will deliver it to either the Printer hereof, or the subscriber, if by a poor person, to such a pecuniary recompence will be made; to any other thanks are tendered by their humble servant,

J. Mandeville.

Dec. 23. 3t

### JUST RECEIVED,

First quality

Bloom and Muscatel Raisins by the box,

Prunes by the box,

Olives by the box,

Grapes by the jar or smaller quantity,

Sweet Oranges, and

A general assortment of Groceries, &c.

T. SIMMS.

### Just Received,

Muscatel and Bloom Raisins by the box,

Fresh Prunes, English Grapes by the jar or pound,

Olives just from Malaga,

English Walnuts and Figs,

Large Oranges, Limes and Lemons,

R. L. Apples by the barrel,

D. Cheese, Potatoes, Cranberries,

Onions, and best dried Codfish for family use.

A. WILLIS.

Dec. 15. d

### RAN-AWAY,

From the subscriber living in Fauquier County, a negro man named

### ZACHARY.

He is a very tall black fellow, clean limbed, has lost the finger next the little one on his left hand, stutters much in speaking, and is about 20 years old.

He was at Mr. Travis Daniel's in Stafford, about a fortnight ago, and had a pass certifying him to be a free man, said to be signed with the name of the Clerk of Fauquier. I will give Thirty Dollars to any person delivering me the said negro in Fauquier county, and all lawful charges, and Two Dollars extra for his pass, or Twenty Dollars for lodging him in any jail, so that I get him again.

JAMES STIGLAR.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him off.

Dec. 16. d3w

## CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### DEBATE in the SENATE on the LOUISIANA TREATY.

#### CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, November 3.

"An act authorizing the creation of a Stock to the amount of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the Convention of the thirtieth of April 1803, between the United States of America and the French Republic and making provision for the payment of the same," under consideration.

On the question shall the bill pass:

Mr. Butler next delivered his sentiments in favor of the bill, as well as generally in favor of the treaty. We regret our inability to present the public with his remarks.

Mr. Tracy. Mr. President—I shall vote against this bill; and will offer some of the reasons which govern my vote in this case.

It is well known that this bill is introduced to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and France, which has been lately ratified. If that treaty be an unconstitutional compact, such a one, as the President and Senate had no right to make; the conclusion is easy, that it creates no obligation on any branch or member of the government to vote for this bill or any other, which is calculated to carry into effect such unconstitutional compact.

The third and seventh articles of the treaty are, in my opinion, unconstitutional.

The third article is in the following words:—

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and admitted, as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the mean time they shall be maintained in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion they profess."

The obvious meaning of this article is, that the inhabitants of Louisiana are incorporated, by it, into the union, upon the same footing that the territorial governments are, and like them, the territory when the population is sufficiently numerous, must be admitted as a state, with every right of any other state.

Have the President and Senate a constitutional right to do all this?

When we advert to the constitution, we shall find, that the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may make treaties. Now, say gentlemen, this power is undefined, and one gentleman says, it is unlimited.

True, there is no definition in words, of the extent and nature of the treaty making power. Two modes of ascertaining its extent, have been mentioned; one is, by ascertaining the extent of the same power among the monarchs of Europe and making that the standard of the treaty making power here; and the other is, to limit the power of the President and Senate, in respect to territories, by the constitution, and the nature and principles of our government.

Upon the first criterion, it is obvious that we cannot obtain any satisfactory definition of the treaty making power, as applicable to our government.

It is well known that in Europe any part of a country may be ceded by treaty, and the transfer is considered valid, without the consent of the inhabitants of the part thus transferred. Will it be said, that the President and Senate can transfer Connecticut by treaty to France or to any other country? I know that a nation may be in war, and reduced to such necessity as circumstances, as that giving up a part, or half the territory to save the remainder may be inevitable; the United States may be in this condition; but necessity knows no law, nor constitution either; such a case might be the result of extreme necessity, but it would never make it constitutional, it is a state of things, which cannot in its own nature be governed by law or constitution. But if the President and Senate should, in ordinary peaceable terms, transfer Connecticut, against her consent, would the government be bound to make laws to carry such a treaty into effect? Such a transfer of territory can certainly be made by the monarchs in Europe, under the head of their treaty making power.

I am convinced, Sir, that only a cursory view of this subject will be sufficient to shew every reasonable man that the treaty making power in the United States cannot be the same, that is, in the European governments; and further, that the only method to obtain a sound construction of that power, as part of our constitution, is by examining it with a view to the constitution, and the nature and principles of our government.

A number of states or independent sovereignties, entered into a voluntary association, or to familiarize the subject, it may be called a partnership, and the constitution was agreed to as the measure of power delegated by them to the federal government, reserving to themselves every other power not by them delegated. In this constitution they have restricted the powers of Congress, or the federal government in a number of instances. In all these, I think the treaty making power is clearly restricted, as much as it had been mentioned in the restriction. For instance, Congress can lay no tax or duty on ar-

ticles exported from any state. If this restriction should be violated by treaty, could it be thought valid? Congress can give no preference by any regulations of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another. Can this preference be given by treaty, and the preference be constitutional? If the treaty making power is so extensive as not to be limited by the constitution, we must submit to the most extraordinary condition, of seeing the parts of a government when acting separately possessing more power than the whole when acting together. And this further absurdity would follow—Congress itself would be released from an equivocal restriction, contained in the constitution in the cases mentioned; for if a treaty containing stipulations to tax exports, or giving commercial preference to one port over another be constitutional, it is of course binding on every branch of the government and we should see the government not only released from a constitutional restriction by such a treaty, but absolutely bound by it to act in open violation of the constitution.

Many instances could be given, but I cannot conceive, that any sober opinion can be entertained, that the treaty making power is not limited by the restrictions contained in the constitution. To give a precise definition, and mark out unerring limits to the treaty making power, by the nature and principles of our government, is not an easy task, neither is it requisite, for the purpose of obtaining clear ideas upon the point now before us.

The object of the original sovereigns, or partners to this compact, is obvious, from the constitution itself; they united as equals in power, to promote the political welfare of all. Certain powers they gave; but no one partner can be supposed stupid enough, to give power to transfer itself, without, and against its consent, to the government of Algiers, or any other despotic government.

It is agreed by the friends to the treaty, that the President and Senate cannot transfer a state. Let us examine the power of introducing a state. Suppose Louisiana contain ten millions of inhabitants; or for the sake of argument, let it be supposed that we had a President inclined to monarchical principles, and he lived at the northern part of the union, say in Connecticut or Massachusetts, and that two thirds of the Senate were with him in sentiment and that the four northern provinces of Great Britain contained ten millions of inhabitants, & were all determined monarchists—would the partners of this union say it was competent and constitutional for the president and Senate to introduce these ten millions of monarchists, who could at once outvote us all; and even give fifteen millions of dollars for the benefit of having them?

The principles of our government, the original ideas and rights of the partners to the compact forbade such a measure; and without the consent of all the partners, no such thing can be done.

The principle of admission, in the case of Louisiana, is the same, as it contained ten millions of inhabitants; and the principles of these people are probably as hostile to our government, in its true construction, as they can be; and the relative strength which this admission gives to a southern and western interest, is as contradictory to the principles of our original union, as any can be, however strongly stated.

(Mr. Tracy's Speech to be continued.)

From the New-York Evening Post.

### NEW PAMPHLET.

#### NUMBER V.

Aristides proceeds to arraign the conduct of Mr. Clinton and to impeach his motives as one of that celebrated council of Appointment, which in their proceedings more resembled the Revolutionary Tribunal of France than the institution of a civilized country. All that is said on this head cannot be safely republished, and as in some other instances we must leave those who from the sample they have had, relish the dish, to help themselves.

Where, it may be asked, was his wounded prudence, and where his boasted honor, when he caused it to be proclaimed to candidates for office, that personal devotion to a few ambitious individuals had become the standard of political merit? What elevated patriotism was it that induced him to employ two abandoned hypocrites, to pursue candidates through the town, to ascertain their personal attachments and political prejudices, and kindly to insinuate, that unless satisfactory assurances were given of future support in the political projects of himself and friends, and of strenuous opposition to the elevation and popularity of the vice-president, every avenue to promotion would be obstinately closed?

With what temporary derangement of intellect could he have been afflicted, when he personally solicited General Almer and Mr. Ezekiel Robbins respectively, on the same day, to accept the appointment of surrogate\* for the city and county of New-

\* It appears by a communication in the Morning Chronicle of to-day that there is a mistake as to this office; that it ought to have been the office of Health Commissioner.

York; to both solemnly pledged his support; betrayed both, and subsequently gave it to a third? Here is the essence of treachery, pure and sublimated."

"The office of secretary of the state was bestowed on a man destitute of talents, and notoriously unworthy of

A contemptible shuffling apothecary, who without talents to profit by the pursuit of an honest profession, or even to deal out medicine by the ounce, has successively assumed every character designated by human actions. To accomplish hypocritical purposes, he has travelled round the whole circle of religious denominations; he has alternately embraced every sect, and subscribed every creed, from outrageous heresies to the harmless and inoffensive ceremonies of the Baptist, until he has terminated his career in the sports of the turf, in dealing in horses, and in political

spirit to pursue any systematic plan of iniquity.

"Mr. Clinton certainly displayed some management in making his arrangements with Tillotson and Armstrong. The resignation of this latter gentleman, and Mr. Clinton's elevation to the vacant seat, was the only possible mode in which he could escape humiliation, and arrest the expression of disapprobation which his constituents were prepared to pronounce at the then approaching election."

"Conscious of the fate that awaited him he fixed his views on a seat in the senate of the United States, and escaped the indignation of his constituents by stepping in the place he had induced Armstrong to abandon.

"This lazy apostate had alternately espoused the doctrines and advocated the principles of the different parties in the state. After vibrating between each, in quest of favor and promotion, he at length settled himself permanently, as he said, on the side of the republicans, and they, as usual, rewarded his treachery with a seat in the national senate. At Washington, however, he found nothing congenial with his warlike temper, nor any thing within the influence of his mischievous disposition. There no tumult or rebellion could be raised. Distressed and hungry soldiers are the only subjects on which he can operate with success, and for his attempts at the close of the revolution, he should have received a fate which similar incendiaries seldom have escaped. Far above the sphere in which he was formed to move, unheeded and despised, Mr. Clinton found it easy, I presume, to induce him to abandon a place where neither apostates nor advocates for rebellion were received with confidence or respect. His proposition was made at a judicious moment; a proposition, which by its success, at once disgraced the national legislature, by the introduction of a — and an infidel, and increased the dangerous dissensions in the state, by restoring to its bosom an incendiary, whose only occupation and amusement has ever been to excite domestic broils and village mischief.

Tillotson, the worthy relative of this honorable man, had travelled the country round, like a hungry spaniel, begging an office as he went. He journeyed to Albany, Mr. Clinton's home, to solicit in person the collectorship of New-York. The futility of his claims, and the seriousness and address with which he urged them, formed a subject of ridicule to the administration for a month. No sooner was this favorite scheme frustrated, than he ransacked Maryland, and offered to honor his native state with his residence, if any thing worthy of his attention could be offered. There fortunately he was known, and nothing was presented to induce his return. This active knight returned from his romantic expedition, cursing the vice-president, proclaiming him a federalist, and a traitor to his party, simply for having recommended another gentleman for the office of collector for the port of New York.

This preux chevalier began his life with a laudable determination to make his fortune. He practised with unlimited success upon the Livingston maxim, "Rem facias, rem si possis recte, si non, quicunque modis rem." View our political selection that were state; to enumerate and far exceed the list confined.

"Inflamed with a zeal for office and governed by these mercenary views, Tillotson solicited the office of secretary of the state as his last resource. His worthy brother was interested in his behalf, and resigned his seat in the senate of the union. The council gave Tillotson the office he desired, and Mr. Clinton was chosen to fill the seat which Armstrong had abandoned. This shameful transaction needs no further comment.

"The appointment of —

\* Tillotson and Armstrong are brothers in law. — Both married sisters of Chancellor Livingston.

is sufficient to confide which the officers were selected. It is a living monument which Americans be abused and insulted. An execrable crew of vice, he is at the whom every decent race. The curious man nature in its will in this man fitful. He will be found inures recognized a ry link that joins the race. This "peasant" by the council is swallowed to the m state. When call rage upon the hony, Mr. Clinton is his conduct, by ex- had done. "The drel he has been ought to be reward uttered. Here is principles upon vplete confirmation have been urged a able evidence that influence in deter is the "ne plus ul ty, and establishes that is not impene

"The person sele has uniformly our political oppon council that appoin dissatisfaction which duced, should certam of Mr. Clinton. But however deeply world will do him that no emblems of sl were ever known to and obsequious petitif standard on the third

"On the first he voted the second he began would be defeated, a vowed himself a repulsive little pest like a weather vane, ed wind that blow noble and lucrative to men of sterling and whom, in the days combat with vigor puffed. But "Pigmies are pigm Alps."

Neither the office which become the "deposito," nor being the Cheetham, can raise contempt. While he and incapacity will e

The appointment of court was unfortunate ought the claims of gistrates under the old deprived of their off the new system, men, some of whom and definite of claim deserves some credit rally well calculate object he had in v Albany, Mr. Clinton's had been made the court in question prepare the way for unfortunate reality justify his conduct very motives by wh governed, should be tested.

"I have pointed selections that were state; to enumerate and far exceed the list confined.

## Public Sale.

On Saturday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the dwelling house of Capt. Waddell, Prince street,

A variety of good Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz.  
Sideboards, chairs, beds, bedsteads, &c &c.  
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

December 27.

For New-York,  
The Sloop Patient Sally,  
  
Michael Fisher, Master;  
Will sail in 3 or 4 days.  
For passage only, apply to the skipper on board  
at Vowell's wharf, or to

Daniel M. Cleas.

Dec. 27.

Wanted to Hire,  
A Negro LAD about 18 years of age. Apply  
to MATTHEW LEAKIN.  
Dec. 27.

For Sale.

4000 bushels of Richmond Coal.  
Apply to WM. CLEAV.

Dec. 27.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.  
Has just received and for sale,  
40 barrels No. 1 Beef,  
4 pipes Cognac Brandy,  
45 bags Pepper,  
6 boxes women's Morocco Shoes,  
And a handsome assortment of India  
GOODS.

Dec. 27.

Wanted to Hire,  
A MAN COOK—For one well acquainted  
with his business generous wages will be given—  
Apply to the Printer.

December 27.

The Creditors of Enoch Ward,  
and also of the late firm of O'Neal & Ward, are  
requested to meet at Mr. R. Mart's tavern on  
Friday Evening next, at seven o'clock, with a  
statement of their claims, when proposals will be  
made to them for settling all the claims that may  
be existing against said Ward.

Dec. 27.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED OR Stolen on the 2d December, a  
BLACK COW, with a white face and wide  
horns, a crop in the left and swallow fork in the  
right ear. If not stolen she must have taken the  
Centerville road, as on the day above mentioned I  
got her home from Frederick county. The  
above reward will be paid to whoever may bring  
her home.

Bryan Hampson.

Dec. 27.

For Sale Postponed.

THE subscribers not being able to  
have the LANDS advertised below surveyed,  
and the Lots staked off in a satisfactory manner  
by Thursday next, on account of the badness of  
the weather, are under the necessity of postponing  
the sale until Tuesday the 10th of January, when  
the sale will positively take place.

Charles Simms,  
George Deneale,  
Edmund J. Lee.

Valuable Property for Sale,  
ADJOINING THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

Will positively be sold on Tuesday the 10th day  
of January next on the premises,  
107 Acres of LAND,  
Including Mr. Dade's former Dwelling House our  
House, Garden, Stables &c. adjoining the Town of  
Alexandria, formerly the property of Mr.  
Baldwin Dade, and now owned by Col. Nathaniel Pendleton, of New York.

This Land lies at the upper end of the Town, and  
fronts on the river Potowmack, so as to include two good  
fisheries, and runs back between the Town and Mr.  
Hartshorne's Land; crosses the George town road, and  
runs between the race ground, and Mifflin's, Kendall's,  
Conway's, Simms's, and Buzzaugh's Lots, to Mr. Charles  
Alexander's back line.

This part of the Land lying between the river and the  
George town road, has been laid off into Lots of two  
acres corresponding with the squares in Town and Fair-  
fax, Royal, Pitt, St. Asaph, Washington, and Columbus  
streets extended, with cross streets of the same width,  
and will be sold in whole or half squares; the Land west  
of the George town road will be sold in lots of from two  
to five acres each, as may best accommodate purchasers.  
Considerable trouble has been taken to render the title  
clear, and freed from every possible incumbrance or pre-  
cept of litigation.

The terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase  
money payable on the first day of March next, and the  
remainder in nine and eighteen months. A negotiable  
note will be required for the first payment, and a security  
on the property for the balance. This property is beau-  
tifully situated for building Lots, lying in a long slip from  
the river to the top of the hill, which ranges with Mr.  
Dulany's house, and the whole of it fronting with a full  
view of the Town, and extending back to a range of  
highly improved meadows; the plate and survey made  
by Col. Gilpin, may be seen at any time on application.

Charles Simms,  
George Deneale,  
Edmund J. Lee, } Attorneys  
Nathaniel Pendleton. }

December 9.

Printing in all its variety ex-  
ecuted at this office with neatness and  
correctness.

is sufficient to confirm all the observations I have made, relative to the views with which the officers for the southern district were selected. This elegant personage is a living monument of the patience with which Americans will suffer themselves to be abused and insulted by men in power.— An execrable compound of every species of vice, he is at this moment an object with whom every decent man scorns to associate. The curious who wish to view human nature in its most degenerate state, will in this man find a fit object of contemplation. To the natural enquirer he will afford an interesting subject of speculation. He will be found in the lowest class of creatures recognized as rational, if not the veritable link that joins the animal to the human race. This "pestilent pauper" was raised by the council from the fifth in which he wallowed to the most lucrative office in the state. When called on to justify this outrage upon the honor and dignity of the city, Mr. Clinton increased the atrocity of his conduct, by exulting in the mischief he had done. "Though he is a great scoundrel he has been of service to the party, and ought to be rewarded," were the words he uttered. Here is a direct avowal of the principles upon which he acted. A complete confirmation of the charges which have been urged against him. It is irresistible evidence that the public good had no influence in determining his conduct. It is the "ne plus ultra" of political depravity, and establishes his guilt in every mind, that is not impenetrable to conviction.

"The person selected to fill the office of — has uniformly been a subject of ridicule to our political opponents, and a disgrace to the council that appointed him. The disgust and dissatisfaction which this appointment has produced, should certainly excite a pang in the bosom of Mr. Clinton, if it was susceptible of any. But however deeply involved in mischief, the world will do him the justice to acknowledge that no emotions of sorrow, repentance or remorse were ever known to enter there. This imbecile and obsequious puffedog, abandoned the federal standard on the third day of the election in 1800. On the first he voted for the federal candidates, on the second he began to perceive that his party would be defeated, and on the third he boldly avowed himself a republican. This vain and contemptible little pest, whose political sentiments, like a weather vane, are regulated by every interested wind that blows, has been advanced to honorable and lucrative employment, in preference to men of sterling and acknowledged merit; men whom, in the days that "tried men's souls," combated with vigor the principles he then espoused. But

"Pigmies are pigmies still, though perch'd on  
Alps."

Neither the office which he holds, nor his having become the "depository of Mr. Clinton's honor," nor being the favorite companion of Mr. Cheetham, can raise this elastic puppet above contempt. While he is in office his ignorance and incapacity will expose him to disgrace.

The appointment of justices of the ten pound court was unfortunate, instead of regarding as he ought the claims of those who had acted as magistrates under the old law, and who had been deprived of their office by the establishment of the new system, Mr. Clinton preferred young men, some of whom were strangers to the party, and destitute of claims to public favor." But he deceives some credit for adopting means, apparently well calculated to ensure success to the object he had in view. Upon his return from Albany, Mr. Clinton declared that the appointments had been made with a view of rendering the court in question unpopular, and thus to prepare the way for its abolition. There is an unfortunate fatality attending all his attempts to justify his conduct upon these occasions. The very motives by which he pretends to have been governed, though it possible, have been contested.

"I have pointed out a few of the most odious selections that were made in that portion of the state; to enumerate them all would fill a volume, and far exceed the limits to which I am necessarily confined.

"View our political condition, and compare it with what a wise and judicious administration of the government might have rendered it. Instead of harmony and union among the friends of freedom, instead of a consolidation of the republican interest, calumny and dissensions are rapidly producing symptoms of decay and dissolution. Every part of the country is manifesting the most anxious solicitude, and the apple of discord, rolling through the land, is every where generating discontent, disorder and confusion. These scenes are hazardous, alarming, and derogatory to the dignity of government. They are the awful annunciations of dissolution to our party.

(To be continued.)

TRENTON, December 19.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, came on the election in this state for persons to represent it in the house of representatives of the congress of the U. S. & at the same time a person was elected to supply the vacancy in the Hunterdon representation in the state Legislature, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gordon. The federal party did not contest the election with the democrats as to the

candidates for Congress, and but partially that for member of the state Legislature. In Trenton Mr. Benjamin the Federal candidate for the Legislature, out of four hundred votes received three hundred and twenty eight. The highest number of votes for Congress was 89. The persons elected Members of the House of Representatives for this state, in the congress of the United States, although we have not received information from a distance, may safely be stated to be James Sloan, Ebenezer Elmer, Henry Smith, James Mast, William Helm and Adam Boyd.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

MR. SNOWDEN,

Sir,

I very much approve your correspondence R. P. endeavours to awaken us to a sense of our situation; and coincide entirely with his opinion of the origin of our late disease, and the means he proposes, as far as in us lies, to prevent it.

If any of his observations should bear a partial reference, every sinister objection should give way to this great and momentous object, and unite all considerations in one point, viz. That of removing the local cause. Residing on the part to which our late calamity is very justly attributed by your correspondent, I have been in the constant opportunity of witnessing these nuisances almost daily, and without a belief of what has actually been the consequence, have often expressed my apprehensions, that nothing less could be expected from the horrid stenches emitted by those daily and hourly deposits of every foul and stinking matter which every family must of necessity produce, being exposed to the natural processes of fermentation and putrefaction, by which a deadly poison is evolved, infecting the atmosphere, productive of that disease, and death, to which all must be exposed, who come under its influence.

Whether we shall have this dire visitation renewed will, in my opinion, depend upon a removal of them. R. P. has very justly designated some of them—and to them I have to add of my own experience, perhaps a worse than either he has mentioned, to wit: In the inclosure behind those buildings in Union Street, lately destroyed by fire. Our dearest interests are at stake—let us not then be led astray by any illusory insinuations, from the evident and prominent cause so plainly before us, which has been produced amongst us, and now lies dormant, only because the season is not arrived to rouse it, with all its hydra consequences. Let the deadly influence upon all who resided near them by the plain and convincing argument where to repose our confidence, and by removing them by a timely exertion—save ourselves.

Loss of the brig Molly.

The following particulars have been handed us for publication.

Norfolk Herald,

The brig Molly, captain William Mills, belonging to M. Patton, of Alexandria, sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 24th November, having on board 42 French passengers, and their baggage, on the 11th December, at half past ten, P. M. being about three miles to the southward of Currituck Inlet, during a heavy squall of wind and rain, the vessel struck the ground, and in about twenty minutes went to pieces. The situation of the wreck was such that every individual was left to make the best shift they could for themselves; the captain and four of the crew, as well as nineteen passengers, were drowned; the remainder were saved by means of the quarter deck which drifted ashore. A number of trunks were cast ashore and were gathered together. Application was made to Mr. Thoms Williams a justice of peace in that neighborhood, for protection, who appointed one Caleb Everidge to take charge of and guard the property; this trust he *unfortunately* executed by committing at the robbery of three trunks and a writing desk, containing valuables to an immense amount. Other property was also stolen from the passengers, who were all treated in the most unkind and inhospitable manner. It is to be lamented that individuals should be appointed to dispense justice, whose hearts are callous to the feelings of compassion for the destitute condition of the shipwrecked stranger.

PETER FOSTER,  
Mate of the brig Molly, of Alexandria.

New York, Dec 21.

"This morning arrived, the Philadelphia pilot boat Flying Fish, Hullkamp, having been out from Philadelphia 21 days. She was blown off during the gale of the 12th inst. and not being able to lay to, for 48 hours, was obliged to scud before the wind, and cut away their mainmast. The capt. and crew have suffered considerably. About 6 days since, 30 leagues east of Cape May fell in with the brig Lovely Lair, from Savannah to N. York, & got a supply of provisions. She was brought into this port through the assistance of the New York pilots.

"On the 12 Dec. the Cape was attacked by the brigands, whose force consist between 25 and 30 thousand men. Rochambeau, with his staff, was to be sent to Jamaica, on board a British frigate. The French troops, which consisted of about 9,000, were to be sent to different English islands. By the articles of capitulation, the French were to evacuate the Cape within 8 days, after the surrender.

The Person Jackson, and President Skidmore, from Virginia, at Hightide, bound down. They left Hampton roads 5 days since, in en. with ship Eliza, Bissell, for Philadelphia. The Eliza arrived at Norfolk in distress, from Lisbon, having had a passage of 45 days."

## LATE FROM CAPE FRANCOIS.

The N. York Gazette of Wednesday contains the following:—"Capt. Berwick, arrived here on 15 days from Port au Prince, informs, that on the first of December, the brigands attacked C. Francois, when a severe and bloody engagement took place between them and the French troops under gen. Rochambeau, in which a great number of the former were killed. The contest however terminated in the surrender of the cape to the brigands, agreeably to propositions made by Dessalines, their commander. By these terms it appears, that Rochambeau was made prisoner of war, who with his troops were to be subject to the disposal of the commander of the British squadron then blockading the Cape."

Another paper says, "Gen. Rochambeau and suite, with an immense quantity of specie, had obtained conveyance in a British frigate, to Jamaica.

"Off Jeremie were several French cruisers, who captured all American vessels bound to places occupied by the brigands. The British frigate Tartar had been sent against them."

Mr. Dawson, who arrived here on Wednesday in the brig Aurora from Port-au-Prince, has furnished us with the following information, in addition to that given in the last number of the (New York) Mercantile Advertiser:

"Agreeably to advices received at Port-au-Prince from General Dessalines, he had on the 22d ult. attacked the Cape with all the active force he could raise, said to amount to from 20 to 25,000 men. The descent was effected from Morne-du-Cap.— After having passed the outlines and several of the blockhouses, an action ensued between the troops of Dessalines and Rochambeau, which continued eleven hours with the greatest obstinacy, when general Rochambeau was under the necessity of capitulating for the evacuation of the Cape on the first instant. All the troops posted at the blockhouses between the Barrier and Haut-du-Cap (the out posts) were massacred, as all possibility of escape to the town was cut off. Agreeably to the capitulation, Rochambeau with the army under his command were to be embarked under the protection of the British cruising fleet. When Dessalines left Port-au-Prince, he nominated Petion (a mulatto) General of Brigade and Commandant of the place in his absence.

"The people of colour, particularly the women, experienced the most cruel treatment; having been put to labor on the public works with negro women to superintend them. The American vessels with provisions were compelled to part with them to the Government, and were promised payment in coffee at three and four months.

"Dessalines had given assurances of respect and protection to the American merchants residing at Port-au-Prince, which he had partially observed while Mr. Dawson was there. His officers, however, acted as they thought proper.

"Dessalines is proclaimed captain-general of the colony; Clairveaux, Christophe, Petion, and several other mulattoes, are ranked as generals of division and brigade."

Chancellor Livingston, our present ambassador at Paris, prepares returning home in May, the state of his health is not such as to render absence from home desirable.

It is reported that Mr. Moore is about to proceed to Madrid, for the purpose of urging the termination of certain arrangements concerning the Louisiana boundaries, and other subjects of negotiation with the Spanish court. It is understood, however, that he returns again to London.

It is also said that Mr. Charles Pinckney, our minister at Madrid has intimated to some of his private friends, a disposition to return home in the course of the next year.

(Aurora.)

## ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

Have lately received.

LINN's SECOND LETTER,  
In answer to Dr. Priestley's Defence of his Pamphlet, entitled, Socrates and Jesus compared—62½ cents.

Hear Both Sides, a new Comedy, by Holcroft—25 cents, and  
D'Isaelli's Narrative Poems, 37½ cents.  
December 16.

Cash given for clean linen, rags at this office.

## JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,

Desp. full, inform the Public that he has received, from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicin Stores, New York, a full assortment of the following

### Valuable Medicines,

which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

**LET TAKE NOTICE,**  
That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY Agent for Alexandria.

In HAMILTON's ELIXIR,  
A sovereign remedy for colds, Common Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, sore Throats, and Approaching Consumption.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This is very well known in the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the malady, after which children are safe—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and so safe to infants, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,  
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one nostril of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening fits when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give the public testimony in favour of this valuable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

### GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—relaxation in childhood unfavourable to the constitution—the insidious effects of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unwholesome or callous use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lungs, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unequalled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violet clamps in the stomach and back,
Convulsions,	Indigestion,
Bursts of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Jaundise, &c. &c.	Involuntary emissions,
Schmidt's weaknes,	Obligate glints,
Phthisis, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Breathlessness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and severity of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a willing of the flesh, which no nourishment or solace could repair—a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

### HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsies, spasms, humors, pains in the face and neck, &c. &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

Fram Dr. Weatherburn,  
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,  
I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Elixer, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named Italic), or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment resorted to practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Street, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife Mary, a year, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the incalculable apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was given, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Recorder Foran, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON'S

### WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or swellings in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, i. commonly contained of as operating with violence, or the contrary, particular excellence of this remedy is being suited to every age and constitution, contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will with our pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the evolution of worms, and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on such occasions.

### Description of Worms, and the Symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Acalyptes, or small flat worm, the Cucujina, or flat, flat, white worm, and lastly, the -aria or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupt ed gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Tearing and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with flinty and fecid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face blushed and flushed.

Persons affected with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the safest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in four cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

### CASES OF CURES—by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

### TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Hartford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that loss of strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its full vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be 14X or 14½ YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiry on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

YORK, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,  
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere impus, but upon close inspection quite repelled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its noble object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

### THE GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and capillary influences (the basis of ointments) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scars, sores, ring worms, sun-burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding the natural, sensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an hideous one more so.

### THE RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleaves and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that accumulates stone and foulness, which suffuses to accumulate, never fails to inspire and finally ruin them.

### DR. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident, definitions of rheum, dulness, itches and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

### TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH, which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

cation, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatsoever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

### THE ANODYNE ElixIR.

For the cure of every kind of headache.

### INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

### IS RECOMMENDED

### DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, it takes on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual convulsions—sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

**— Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Frederickburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.**

### JANNEY and PATON

Have just received, per the brig. Polly, and for Sale,

24 hds. **3** New England Rum,

36 hds. **3** Beerbohm Gurrabs,

75 tons Plaster Paris.

And on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES. And about

### 1250 tons Plaster.

Farmers will find it to their interest, when purchasing, to look at this plaster, as they certainly will be able to please themselves as to quality. It lays very convenient to a water carriage, and may be put on board a vessel free of carriage.

Dec. 9.

### Tunis Craven,

Has just received and is now opening at his store in King-Street a few doors above Morris, Bennett and Watts's, a handsome assortment of

### Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of superfine broad cloths, and cambrics, coating, foret cloth, kersey, and hollie-thicks, striped and rose blankets, frizes, flannels, toilietts and swansdowns, Russia sheeting, ravens duck, dowlas, creas and tickenburghs, brown and white platillas, Irish linen, long lawn and fine cotton shirting, an elegant assortment of cambric muslins, white and coloured fine India mull and prig do. fashionable chintz and calicoes, furniture do. ladies extra long cotton gloves, French and English silk pick nick, & lace do. 6.4 satin stripe and fancy bordered cambric shawls, white and coloured cambric hair do. patent sewing cotton threads, laces, bobbin, &c. &c. The above goods will be disposed of on the usual terms for cash.

Nov. 21.

### I have just received,

### A SUPPLY OF FRESH TEAS, AND MUSCATEL RAISINS,

New Jersey Cheese of a superior quality, patent mould and drop shot, beef FF English Gun powder, Fig Blue and excellent Segars.

On Hand—A general Assortment of Spirituous Liquors, Wines and Groceries, warrant ed genuine.

William Ramsay.

Nov. 25.

### INDIA-GOODS.

I have received twenty four bales of India Goods, consisting of

Beerbohm Gurrabs, **3** Zapoore do.

Beerbohm Cossahs, **3** Patna Chintz,

Mow Sannas, **3** Mizzipoore do.

Johanna do. **3** Blue Gillia Hilsa,

Mamarapoore do. **3** Sooty Roswell do.

Jallapoor do. **3** Benjamin Shreve.

Dec. 12.

### EDUCATION.

I shall open a NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday evening next, at my house next door to the Indian Queen on King street; where pupils committed to my care will be diligently instructed in